WASHINGTON

Continuation of the Senatorial Fight Over Georgia.

The Negro Minority to Govern the State.

Bill for Electing Members of Congress on the Same Day in All the States.

Inquiry Into the Changes in the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870. Senntor Wilson's Army Bill.

morning considered Mr. Wilson's bill for the reducdon of the army, and will propably report it as a sub stitute for the House bill with the same title. It is claimed that Mr. Wilson's bill provides for saving \$5,000,000 per annum, while Mr. Logan's would crease the expenditures for army purposes

The Sixteenth Amendment-Woman Suffrage Mr. Julian presented a joint resolution to-day to amend the constitution of the United States, by add-

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of sex. Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Oncida Disaster.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has sent to the House of Representatives all the information in his possession relative to the Oneida disaster. The report includes a sketch of the positions of the Oneida and Bombay, with all Naval Commission. Secretary Robeson, in his accompanying letter, says, from a close examination of all the circumstances, the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay and the reckless disregard of human life and of the common

Appropriations for Public Buildings. The Committee on Appropriations have agreed unanimously to report against making any appropriations whatever for buildings not now in course of construction. This disposes of the statement in the Western papers that haif a million is to be appropriated for the crection of public buildings to

Duties on Iron Custings. The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items:-On vessels of cast iron not otherwise pro-vided for, and on androns, sadirons, tailors' and hatters, irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, 1% cents per pound; on cast iron, steam, gas or water pipe, one and threequarter cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five cents ad valorem. This will leave the duty on these items the same as it is under the present law, which is considerably less than those rates.

Nominations Sent to the Senate. The following nominations were sent in to-day:— Joseph Hobson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Iowa; Morris Friedsam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth dis-trict of New York, vice A. Willman, declined; Albert Lowry, to be Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.; Thomas D. Davis, to be Postmaster at Beverly, Mass.; Moses Hallest, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.

PORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

" ASHINGTON, April 4, 1870. QUARER MISSIONARY LANDS. Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented a memoria

from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana setting forth that the Society had, since 1807, carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands and were worth about \$15,000 or \$20,000, and asking that a deed be made to them for this land, that they

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa, said the question was whether the land should be disposed of for the benefit of the Shawnees, or, as was the general practice in such cases, for the benefit of the Society of Priends, in some other benevoient enterprise as yet

Priends, in some other benevoient enterprise as yet unknown.

Mr. Morron thought the society should have the benefit of their improvements of the land. Legislation was now necessary to prevent the Indians from repudiating a former agreement and selling the land in order to get the money.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

on Indian Attairs.

THE THOMAS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the order of arrangements to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major General George H. Thomas, which had been agreed upon by

George H. Thomas, which had been agreed upon by the presiding officers of both houses. It provides for a meeting of Senators and Repre-mentatives in the hall of the House on Tuesday even-ing and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and Representatives to attend the

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Edmonds, (rep.) of Vt.—To regulate judicial proceedings, and for other purposes. He said the bill had been prepared by a United States District Court judge, at whose request he had latroduced it, without committing bimself in its favor.

By Mr. Flanagan, (rep.) of Texas—To incorporate the Southern Pacific Railway Company and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego, (fal.)

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—To provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steam-ships between New York and Copenhagen and other

Sanghayan ports.

By Mr. Ramssy, (rep.) of Minn.—To continue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dacotah to Yankton, and for continuing the land grants in aid of the same.

By Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon—To disarprove of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, passed January 15, 1869, and for other purposes.

ther purposes.

JOHNT RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Mr. WILSON, frep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; also without amendment the House joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities; also adversely the bill granting the Presidio reservation to the city of San Francisco for a public park. The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

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THE GEORGIA BILL.

At one o'clock the Senate took up the Georgia

At one o'clock the Senate took up the Georgia bill.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., moved to strike out the Bingham amendment.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment authorizing the consinuation of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided the clause of the State constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. Willey, (rep.) of W. Va., said the attempt to thrust the federal arm forward into the future to dictate to a State what it shall or shall not do was the initiation of a process which must sooner or later absorb in Congress the whole powers of the States. He had never belonged to what was called the State rights school; he had rather been the subject of criticism by them; but it did seem to him that any man who would adopt either the provise on the bill or the amendment proposed by the senator from Massachusetts ought forever after hold his peace with regard to the intervention of Congressional power with the right of a State. He thought the true policy was to provide at this time for a provisional government of Georgia. If the present bill was to pass he would move to insert, as a substitute for the Bingham amendment, a provision designed to se a warning to the State that federal intervention would follow any attempt to set up a perpetual government under authority of the present Legislature.

Mr. Stream a single that Georgia should either be kept out under military rule, or the present loyal State organization should be given sufficient ume to establish itself and provide the means for a fair election when it came.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Michigan, thought the in-

establish itself and provide the means for a fair election when it came.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Michigan, thought the interests of the country required the intervention of the leiteral power to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Onio, asked whether the Senator meant to assert that a majority of the electors of Georgia were opposed to the radical party.

Mr. HOWARD replied, according to the best information he had received he was not only satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were op-

posed to the so-cailed radical party, but were opposed to the government of the United States.

Mr. Hurmann—Does the Senator, then, propose to reject the provision in the State consutution which makes those men voters?

Mr. Howard did not propose to reject any such thing; he proposed to have the State government in the hands of a loyal majority and not in the hands of a disloyal traitor minority.

Mr. Hurman said if he understood the logic of his friend it was this:—The constitution of Georgia gave to a body of men who are in a majority in that State the right to vote. Those men were opposed, his friend said, even to the government of the United States. His friend was not willing they should have the control of affairs in Georgia, but he did not propose to touch the constitution, but simply to give the minority of the electors under that constitution he rule and dominion over the majority.

Mr. Howard replied that his proposition was that the present Legislature, which was loyal by a large majority, should remain in possession of the power of the State for the present as a means of security, as a means of preserving the peace of Georgia and of preventing the necessity, which might yet arise in snother case, for the intervention of the military power of the United States to put down a receilion within the State. He then argued to show that the proposed continuance of the terms of the present tution.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson as a greater stretch of power than had yet been

proposed continuance of the terms of the present State officers was contemplated in the State constitution.

Mr. Thurman opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson as a greater stretch of power than had yet been claimed in any of the reconstruction fleasures, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the votes of the people, but by an act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts violative of the constitution, he said the time was when the American people would have been roused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts, now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and transquility which invariably succeed any greal convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as the Ku Kux Klans existed in the South. In a community where the military dominated over the power of the people, and where negro ignorance was made paramount to white incelligence and virtue, the wonder would be that such organizations did not exist. Human nature was human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled out by any law. He then went on to show that, according to admissions of Senators since the late rebel States had passed into extremely loyal hands, peace and order had been unknown within their borders. He held, as a necessary sequence, that under democratic administration law and order did prevait there, and he advised the Senate, as the only means of restoring the former conditions of things, to biot out radicalism in the South and allow the people to elect their own rulers and thus re-establish democratic government with its indispensable adjuncts of peace, order and prosperity.

Mr. Morrilly that the governing power in that city, upon which the responsibility for infractions of the law should be visited, was not the Mayor or councils. It is the proper than the proper of the law should be visi

mark.

Mr. Thurman replied by reminding the Senator (Mr. Morrili) that the governing power in that city, upon which the responsibility for infractions of the law should be visited, was not the Mayor or councils, but the police force established by a radical Legisla-

ture.
The VICE PRESIDENT then announced that Senators
Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warner and
Casserly had been appointed to represent the Senato
at the obseques of Major General Thomas. Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warner and Casserly had been appointed to represent the Senate at the obsequies of Major General Thomas.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, replied at length to bis colleague (Mr. Thurman), whose statements he regarded as an apology for the Ku Kiux Kian. He had not expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt as an excuse for that class he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the South who had been deprived of his rights by the republican party. He believed that the generosity, numanity and for-bearance of the party in power, in its treatment of the rebels, was without a parallel in human history. Here were eight millions of people who had slaughtered three hundred thousand of the bravest and best of our land, and plunged the government into debt; yet, after laying down their arms, no one of them had been injured in person or property. On the other hand, instances of outrages were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this he read from General Terry's report upon affairs in Georgia, and from pamphiets illustrative of individual cases of cruelty toward the blacks who voted for Seymour and Bialr.

Mr. Thurman, by way of correction, informed his colleague that he had not sought to excuse the Ku Kiux Kian or any other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

Mr. Sherman said the inference, then, was that the government had oppressed the people, which he, for one, denied. He then gave at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extends the terms of the State officers for two years longer.

Executive Session.

Without concluding his remarks Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for a motion to go into executive session, which, being adopted, the doors were closed or affect minutes, and then, at ten minutes to five P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn .-- fo regulate the bringing of certain suits in the Court of Claims. By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.-In reference to payment of rents of buildings used by the govern-

ment during the war. By Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind .- To prevent sales of public lands in Dacotah except under the pre-emption laws, &c.; also proposing an amendment to the constitution giving suffrage to woman; also resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relative to grant of lands in aid of the Freedmen's University.

of the Kansas Legislature relative to grant of lands in aid of the Freedmen's University.

By Mr. Asper, (rep.) of Mo.—To extend the provisions of the Swamp land act to Minnesota and Oregon; also to authorize the erection of a Custom House at St. Josephs, Mo.

By Mr. Loughridge, (rep.) of Iowa—To equalize the bounties paid to soidiers.

By Mr. Wilson, (dem.) of Minn.—Various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction of postage rates between the United States and sweden and Norway and Denmark, and in reference to the Indians, public lands, &c.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. Walker, (rep.) of Onto—Instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to ascertain how many private buildings in the District of Columbia are now rented and occupied by the government, for what purposes used, rent paid, &c.

By Mr. Hooe, (rep.) of S. C.—For adjournment of the session on the 10th of May. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

By Mr. Heaton, (rep.) of N. C.—A bill to ax the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. Scoffeld moved to lay the bill on the table, Negatived—Yeas, 40; nays, 119.

The bill was then passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 114 to 40.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of furniture man-

By Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of furniture manufacturers, in English and German, against a duty of forty per cent on hair scating and other articles entering into furniture, whereby the export trade is damaged, if not destroyed. By Mr. Mokgan, (dem.) of Ohio—Six petitions

asking Congress to abolish the national banks, issue \$500,000,000 in greenbacks, make the same receiv-able in payment of all duties, imports and all other government taxes, and pay of \$340,000,000 of the

asking Congress to abolish the national banks, issue in payment of all duties, imports and all other government taxes, and pay off \$340,000,000 of the live-twenty bonds.

Mr. Cox, idem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what changes have been made recently by the Collector of Customs at New York with reference to the cartage of goods, the reason for the changes and whose interests are affected, favorably or unfavorably, thereby. Adopted.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than 20,000 and to State capitals containing a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNABD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Bombay off the port of Yokohama, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the consequent destruction of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel after the collision a much graver offence. The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution declaring that the poicty of the government adopted in 1824, and since that time putrsued, of adding in the improvement of rivers and harbors has been of great advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests and should be addrered to, but that in the present financial condition of the contity only such appropriations for that purpose should be made as are necessary to preserve and keep in repair the public works aiready completed or those in process of construction, or such works as add greatl

ter on the democratic side)—and to maintain the authority of the national government in Virginia.

Mr. Brooks of N. Y. objected.

Mr. Portra moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Brooks moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wasting it.

Mr. Brooks moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wasting it.

The yeas and nays were ordered
Mr. Schenck said that as the resolution was going to cause delay he must mish to a the gentleman from virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. Porter accordingly withdrew the resolution.

OBSECTIES OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Vice President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both Houses in regard to the obsequies of Major General George H. Thomas. The report proposes a meeting in the House nail at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, to be presided over by General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, to be under the supervision of the officers who served with Major General Thomas, and to be attended by some Senators and Representatives; also that a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to attend the funeral of General Thomas.

Mr. Schenck moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House:—

Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburn of Wisconsun, Randajj and Slokes.

The Taripf Bl.L.

Mr. Schenck notified the House that he would ask for an evening session for the consideration of the Tariffolia, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the item as to raw or muscovade sugar was amended so as to read "on all raw or muscovado sugar and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. Schenck explained that this would admit, at two cents per pound, all sugar that had not gone through the refining process, the better grades of which were preferred by many people to the clarified sugar; and also refined sugars not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color. Adopted.

The amendment went on to the next item in the bill—clarified sugar, three cents per pound.

Mr. Allison moved to reduce it to two and a half cents per bound,

OBITUARY.

Edward N. Thever.

A telegram from Philadelphia announces the death in that city yesterday of Edward N. Thayer, the well known veteran actor. He was seventy-two in 1798, and was descended from one of the earliest settlers of New England. In one of the grammar schools of his native city he received a good rudimentary education, was preparing for a collegiate course when the position of midshipman in the United States Navy was offered and accepted by him. He June, 1812, and was at once assigned to duty on board the frigate Chesapeake. On the 1st of June, 1813, the gallant Lawrence accepted the challenge of the British frigate Shannon for a naval engagement of Boston harbor. Lawrence nad just joined his ship,

for a naval engagement off Boston harbor. Lawrence had just joined his ship, which was inadequately manned, and was competed to depend greatly upon his officers, who were young and inexperienced. In the severe encounter that took place young Thayer acted right gailanty. With the surviving officers and men of the Chesapeake he was made prisoner by the British and taken to Hallfax, where he remained for seven months. On being exchanged he returned to duty and was actively employed until peace was declared in 1815.

On the 23d of May of the same year the deceased resigned his commission as midshipman and returned to private life. He shortly entered Harvard University as a law student, remaining there nearly two years. We do not think that he ever practised at the bar, for the next we hear of him is at Boston, where, yielding to a penchan for the stage, he joined a dramane association and studied assidiously with a view to adopting the theatrical profession. He made rapid progress, and in 1821 appeared for the first time as Tancred, in "Tancred and Sigismund." Success attended this representation, and thereafter his name was placed on the list of regular actors at the old Federal Street theatre—the most aristocratic then in Boston.

In 1824 Mr. Thayer made his debut in New York, appearing at the old Chatham theatre as Young Rapid in "A Cure for the Heartache." Sussequently he was engaged at the old Largyette theatre, on Laurens street, near Canal. This place of amusement was, at the time, one of the most popular in the country, all the pieces performed there being put on in spiendid style. The stage was the largest in the United Stales, being mere than twenty feet deeper than that of the Bowery theatre. It was constructed for General Charles W. Sandford, and was burned down in 1828. During Mr. Thayer's affective for the theatre bonsted of one of the best of companies, the unembers including such names as Henry Wallack, James Watkins Burroughs, Peter Richings.

who were special favorites in Philadelphia and the South.

From the Lafayette theatre he played several short engagements at various places, and on the 24th of May, 1834, appeared in Philadelphia as My Lord, in "High Life Below Stairs." In this city he spent the balance of his days, his widow being, at the present time, a member of the Arch Street theatre company. Mr. Thayer's great specialty was representing the fop, in which he was regarded one of the best actors on the American stage. He was also good in light comedy, and of late years played old men's parts acceptably. Possessed of a retentive memory he seldom needed the aid of a prompter, and when performing an unstadled part was able to go through with it by substituting his own words for the unknown text. Personally he was of gentlemanly deportment, a genial companion, and a warm hearted, liberal friend.

A NEWARK SENSATION SPOILED.

A Pretty Milliner Dies of a Broken Heart-The "Canarders" Will Have It That She

Yesterday morning, in Newark, N. J., a young married lady, of petite and prepossessing appearance died at her residence on Broad street, after an ill ness extending some four weeks or more. For the ast six months she had not been living with her husband, Mr. Nelson Rose, Jr., having been sepa rated from him in due legal form since last fall. She kept a millinery and fancy store on Broad street nearly opposite the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, and was reported as a most exemplary woman—of late years, at all events. In her younger days, prior to her marriage, she had the mistortune to be deceived, as is admitted by her relatives, by a gay and festive, though very worthless, Lothario. In the fall knowledge of this fact her husband wedded her and for a time the pair floated along the surface of life's stream in a most delightful manner, never once encountering the smallest kind of a breaker or rock. Of late years, however, numerous conjugal rocks floomed the and the result was the separation above alluded to. For a considerable time the Newark gossips have been busy tearing the poor young woman to pieces, and to cap the climax on matters a statement found its way into one or two New York papers that she was dying from the effects of a large dose of arsenic, which poison she had been in the habit of taking, as asserted, for the purpose of improving her complexion. Desirous of sifting the matter to a truthful issue, the HERALD reporter visited yesterday afternoon the residence of the deceased, and there found a Mrs. Murray and a Mrs. Wambold, with noth of whom Mrs. Rose had boarded for years past. Both these ladies were unspairing and unceasing in their bitter denunciations of the man who put "that black, outrageous ite" in the papers, and vied with each other in recording the beauties of disposition, virtues and exemplary conduct of the dead while in the quick. Her bright, beautiful complexion, they declared, fleeded nothing in the shave of paint, powder or drugs. Nothing whatever of the sort was found among her effects. Her attending physicians, Drs. Doughety and Nadder, declared also that the cause of death was simply congestion of the orain, superinduced by yeard mental suffering. In other words, the poor woman died of a broken heart.

While it is asserted by those with whom the deceased lived prior to her marital separation that her nusband was the opposite of kind or even civil to her, t nearly opposite the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, and was reported as a most exem

EMBEZZI FMENT IN BROADWAY.

A young man named Robert McCline, employed Review and Industrial American, 47 Broadway was arrested on Saturday and brought before Jus was arrested of Saturday and Sponghe before Justice Dowling for examination yesterday, at the Tombs examination room. The energy upon which the prosecution rested their case broke down in consequence of the inability of the witness to identify McCline when placed with other prisoners in the court yard of the Tombs. McCline is, however, beid, as further evidence of his ggft is promised.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charter Before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Greeley Thinks It Can Be Improved and Sammy Tilden Advises Caution.

The Committee Report it to the Senate Without Amendment.

It is Made the Special Order for To-Day and Will Undoubtedly Pass.

The labors of this afternoon have decided the fate of the charter in its favor. A multitude of people

before the Committee on Municipal Affairs. THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION was represented by Mr. Joseph F. Daly, who spoke forcibly but briefly in its favor, as suggested this morning by Peter Cooper in the Herald, and it is not necessary to repeat his argument. He seemed to have a fuller knowledge of the government of the

city than any of those who preceded him.
HORACE GREELEY spoke for nearly an hour, and did not once in all that time twist his red pocket handkerchief in his He thought that the Mayor should be elected at the same time as the aldermen—that is in spring-no matter whether the same individual was elected or not. He wanted that no official should hold two offices, and he thought that the supervision of Wharves and riers should be entrusted to the Department of Public Works, which is proposed to comprise the Street Department and Croton Department. Greeley was not as fidgety as usual in presenting his views, but spoke calmly and rationally. The general tone of his remarks were rather favorable than otherwise to the Charter and did not exhibit much of the Morrissey influence by which he is said to be mesmerized.

explained that at the late meeting of the Union League there were only sixty members present and they were very diverse in opinion. All the features of the bill, except that in reference to Central Park were approved by the majority of those present.

SILK STOCKING SAMMY had a great deal to say about his action in the convention of 1846 in favor of electing Sonators and Assemblymen on a general ticket, but he did not explain very satisfactorily why he objected to the same course in the case of the Board of Aldermen The few points he raised against the Charter were directed to the fact that the next Mayor would have very little appointing power and his successors almost none at all. He wound up with a little homily about caution and moderation on the part of the committee. The result in the Senate will show how the committee adopted his advice. Nothing could be more moderate or cautious, or the same time so decisive as that action.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The action in the Senate was very brief indeed. After the transaction of some unimportant business Senator Tweed rose and in behalf of the Committee on Municipal Affairs reported the charter without amendment, and moved that it be made a specia order for to-morrow after reading of the journal.

Senator Kennedy, always sharp and snappish, like poor old Brougham used to be in the House of Lords, wanted that the bill regulating elections in the city of New York and the general election bill should be embodied in the special order. Mr. GENET-Is not the Police bill the special order

for to-night? I think Mr. Tween (sotto coce)-I thought you said you were not going to oppose the motion

Mr. GENET (warmly)-1 am not opposing it, but The PRESIDENT-The Election bill is not the spe cial order for this evening.

Mr. Tween-I accept the amendment of Senator Kennedy.

Mr. GENET—Then I move for a division of the question, and call for the ayes and noes.

The motion being carried by a vote of twentythree, the original motion making the Charter a special order for to-morrow was carried by a vote of twenty-three to one.

probably go to the Governor for his signature Senators generally seem to accept it as the only egislation which can be obtained this session for the government of the city of New York. THE HUNDREDS OF POLITICIANS

who came up to-day represent nearly all the branches of the city government. Sheriff's office, Board of Aldermen, police justices, tax officers, Comptroller's office and all the rest may be dis appointed in their expectations that any changes in their departments will be made in this now all-THE BAPTISM OF THE BARY

will take place to-morrow. The ceremony will radidoubt even Genet, Creamer and Norton will drink its good health at the baptismal font,

IN THE ASSEMBLY
but little was done, the session being devoted to the consideration of private claims bills.

THE CHARTER QUESTION.

The Union League Club Committee Before the Senate Legislative Committee on the New Charter-What Horace Greeley Sugsests-He Wants the Central Park Commis sion to Remain Untouched-The Irresponsibility of Two Local Governments.

ALBANY, April 4, 1870.
The Sepate Committee on the new Charter for the city of New York met in the Delavan House this afternoon at four o'clock, Senator Tweed in the chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentlemen from the city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN said:-The committee has met to hear the advocates of the opponents to the Charter for the city of New York. We shall be happy to hear gentlemen representing interests in the city.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY rose and said:-I appear of behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of taxpaying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to offer, as one of their number, to set forth certain amendments they offer them in any factious spirit. Nor do they destre to be understood by you or by any member of the Legislature as enemies of the charter reform. On the other hand, they ask me to appear before you and assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the city, and as they regard this document as en bodying many excellent advances toward reform we are not here to ask you to reject it. We ask you to improve it. We ask you to adopt certain amendments that will make it more useful and more efficient, as we think, than it would be in the state in which it was first presented. We have waked up for several morn ter had been adopted or had been rejected in the Assembly, and it seemed to me that the citizens of New York should have had time to consider any such document. We hear that this was rushed through on a previous question, or something of that sort, without having any time for amendment. I do not care who should be the framers of a charter. No one man is able to document can be such a charter as we read unless it had been duly and wisely discussed. Besides the million hying in the city of New York there are probably not less than two or three millions whose property is there wno are members of the community without being actual voters. Our time is speht there; our labor is given there, and whatever we have of fortunes or of hope of fortunes is under the

government and control of the body which you are called upon to reform. Allow me to say I hope this will not be taken as an attempt to make a party charter. That is something we entirely disclaim; in fact it is my opinion that you cannot amend a charter or make a charter for the benefit of a party. Now, in presenting to you the programe of resolutions which were adopted at that meeting I shall refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, hies at the foundation of what I have to say to-day. That is the purification of our election. I dont care if an archangel were to make a charter for the city of New York, and then you were to elect by ballot-box stuffers, it would not be possible to have an honest government. The foundation of all reform in the government of the city of New York must be the conviction that every legal voter is at liberty to cast one ballot into the ballot box and that no one else can cast in any ballot woatever. If you have secured us that, you have secured us the thing we most need. To-day it is commonly believed in the city of New York that a large proportion of the votes are fraudulently cast, and that votes so fraudulently cast or fraudulently counted have determined most of our recent elections; and just so long as this continues just so long shall we have a bad city government. We are anxious, then first of all things, that there should be suctivan elective law as should embody these principles:—First, that the receiver is as bad as the thief; that the man who factes or suborns men to vote inlegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incites to vote.

Mr. Kennedy was understood to say that that was proyided for in another bill. ie incites to vote.

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Mr. Kennedy was understood to say that that was provided for in another bill.

Mr. Greelf said de had not examined it.

Mr. Greelf said said said said said persons and pays them, whether by office or by money, or only by letting them off from some petty office or by money, or only by letting them off from some petty office or had said. The law should swear every election officer to receive none out legal voters, and to count these votes exactly as they are cast. The man should swear that, and be punished for perjury if in any manner he receives lilegal votes and counts votes fraudulently.

Mr. Kennedy—The proposed law provides for all that.

Mr. Greelfy—I have not seen that. You have now state officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor nor it each other, who may be in fact. half-past four to hear the merits of the bill discussed

Mr. Greeley—I have not seen that. You have now State officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor nor to each other, who may be, in fact, on terms of hosthity with the Executive; and yet he has no control whatever over these persons. You may have officers connected with the State Prisons who are actually a disgrace to the administration in power, and yet the Executive has no power of removal. So with regard to the canais. This is a mistake which has been followed in our present Charter; for such fashions go downward from State to municipal governments. And such is now the foundation of our claim for better government. The precedent of decentralization has been too faithfully followed in our city. There is no responsible head of the government of the city. Make the Executive master of the situation, with no executive department that is not responsible to and removable by him. That is the improvement we ask for. Now let me point out to you some other amendments which I think are required. There was something said in regard to sectarian schools, but I don't think that can be attached to the Charter. It is a matter that has no relation to it and had better be considered separately.

The Charkman—I have seen clergymen of various

separately.
The Charman—I have seen elergymen of various deponinations and we shall arrange that in a dif-The CHAIRMAN-I bave seen clergymen of various denominations and we shall arrange that in a different manner.

Mr. Greenews well. Our meeting next asks you to abolish the distinction between the city and county government. It creates an idle Executive, which seems to just he source of all our woes. If you seek to find out the source of some wrong that has been done you find that the Mayor has no power over the doer. We want a Mayor who shall be the nead of the government, and to whom we can say, "There is a piece of corruption uncovered; you are responsible for these men failing to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. Kennedy-This being a local Charter, having

remove them."
Mr. Kennepy—This being a local Charter, having

men failing to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. Kennedy—This being a local Charter, having exclusive reference to the city of New York, you can't join it to the county.

Mr. Greeley—We say in the next place that we should prefer the Central Park Commission to remain as it is. In the opinion of all intelligent citizens it has been exceedingly well managed. For myself I can say that I know nothing of the politics of any single employé of the Board, but I know that in the popular mind the Park has been managed with exceeding fidelity and intelligence. We would like to let alone that which, in every one's judgment, is now done well. Of course, if it should make the Mayor head of all the government, we snould not object to his having control over it; but preserve it to us as it now exists.

The Chairman—We do not desire to change it.

Mr. Greeley—I am glad of that. Another point this programme advocates is the limiting the term of all officers to the time for which the Mayor shall be elected. This, you see, is very important. The Chairer is based upon the theory that all officers of the city government; shall be absolutely responsible to one responsible head; but if there is to be a Comptroller here and a Street Department there, sover whom the Mayor has no power, there can be no responsible for officers whom he cannot appoint or remove. Another principle which we thought it would be right that you should embody in this bein is that no voter should vote for more than ien out of fifteen Aldermen to be elected. It is the same principle that we recognize with regard to the inspectors of elections, the principle of the representation of minorities. I could wisn very much that the Legislature would recognize that principle in the Charter. Fam also asked a hundred times in a month what are the emoluments of this or that officer of the Corporation, and I am always obliged to say that I don't know. There is something bad much for Comptroller and so much as a Commissioner of the Stuking Fund. One m Fund. One man is a member of the Police Board, and he is also a member of the Board of Excise. Now what we celleve to be just and right is to give a fair salary to every officer and have done with it. Pay him a fair salary and require him to do the work for the money, so that we may know how much he is paid and what his duties really are. I also think it would be desirable that the Mayor should have the appointment of the Corporation Counsel, because if he were secretly the enemy of the Mayor (and I have known such things) the latter might be led into a great deal of trouble by simply following his advice on legal matters. I think, too, that the docks and wharves ought to be under one Board of Commissioners; but I will not insist upon that. I think, too, there ought to be a regulation providing that persons shall not hold more than one office under the city government. I think, you will see how necessary that is. If you take the Comptrolier's report you cannot tell what are the names of the persons receiving salaries there. They appear only as a "first clerk," "second clerk," and so on, and we do not know whether these men exist or not, or whether they are absolutely earning their money or not. People understand that there are a good many men receiving salaries who do not personally render any service,

The Chairman—We thought that more a matter of ordinance than of State law.

Mr. Gragelest—I blink it would be petter 50 Az it

service.

The Unarran—We thought that more a matter of ordinance than of State law.

Mr. Greekley—I blink it would be better to fix it here. You intend to rive us a good Board of Alderineh, and no doubt the first Board will be a good one; but the next will be a poor one, and I am affald that in a little time you will want to deny that you had anything to do with the working of the Board. We want it fixed now, so that we may be safe in future. In reference to the appointment of officers by the present Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, I think it would have been better if the charter had given the appointment to the new Mayor, so that we might have a new deal all round. After referring to a few subordinate points, Mr. Greeley closed with a reference to the present registry, which, he said, was of little benefit as a check against frauds at elections.

SAMMY TILDEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. TILDEN he's addressed the committee, introducing his objections by saying that he came here to injure no party of men, but stuppy to contribute what he might be able to a result in which he, the committee and "all of us" have a great interest. He said he had no motive beyond that of securing the very beat charter for New York city that could be got. Nothing on earth would induce him to enter upon a career of city politics. He had no feeling of unkindness towards any human being. He then stated his objections at length to the charter before the committee, which did not, however, appear to make much impression upon their minds.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 4, 1870. REPORTS.

Mr. Tween-The New York Charter bill. On motion of Mr. Tweed it was made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY the New York City Election and General State Election bills were made the special order for the same time. Mr. HARDENBURGH-The One Mill Canal Tax bill, alro the Seven-eights Mill Canal Tax bill. Mr. C. F. Norton—To provide for the payment of the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of

the certificates issued to the solders of the war of 1812.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Hubbard—Amending the Insurance law by including glass or glass plate.

Mr. Banks—Amending the Insurance law by including glass or glass plate.

Mr. Banks—Amending the charter of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company—making provisions as to the election of directors.

Mr. Branks—Defining the rights of married men, equalizing the rights of husband and wife—the same as Mr. Branker's bill in the House.

General Orders.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt for the next fiscal year. Authorizing the Utica Water Works company to increase its capital stock. Appropriating \$50,000 to the Homoropathic Asylum for Insane at Muddictown.

THE STATE TAX OF MASSACHUSETTS.—It is reported that the Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have agreed to recommend a tax of \$3,500,000. This is the largest tax but one ever levied in the State. In 1866 the tax was \$3,000,000; in 1867, \$5,000,000; in 1868, \$2,000,000.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

No Political Interference Wanted-A Comtee of Citizens to Proceed to Albany to Protest Against a Transfer of Control.

not having the Legislature interfere with the Central Park Commission was held yesterday morning at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Martin called the meeting to order and Mr. James W. Beekman presided. Mr. Whitney offered the subjoined resolutions.

Among the speakers were William E. Darling, who said he saw solid men gathered here impressed with with the significance of this movement. Fifteen years ago wise men saw the sanitary benefit of a park, and reclaimed the desolate swamps. The poli-ticians wished to pervert it to base uses. The commission was appointed, whose wisdom and integrity was unimpeachable. The Park cost \$10,000,000, and \$100,000,000 was added to the value of coutiguous property. Mr. William B. Ogden said that the Park cultivated civility of manners. If that the Park cuitivated civility of manners. If it comes into the hands of party politics it will lose its character and cease to be the pleasure ground and pride of the people. It this charter is not amended in this particular its days are numbered. Let one thing be saved from this spirit of destructive partisan spirit. Mr. Opayke followed in much the same spirit and hoped that a strong committee would be appointed to go to Albany and contest the measure to interfere with the Park. Mr. John H. Sherwood said that the use of his name in the Herald yesterday morning was unauthorized. Mr. Fuiler, from Fort Washington, said that putting a man in the place of Andrew H. Green, the Fark Commissioner, would be found to be a latar mistake. After some further discussion the meeting adopted the following

ing RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in certain of the bits now rending in the Legisiature of the State changes are proposed is respect to the Central Park Commission, are proposed in respect to the Central Park Commission, the Central Park have, by the performance of their duties, established a character for capacity and integrity which is honorable to them, useful to the state and worthy of the public gratitide and support, and that the generally settled conviction of the people in their favor rests now on stronger grounds than ever.

and support, and that the generally settled conviction of the people in their favor reals now on stronger grounds than ever.

Resolved, That in the present incomplete stage of their work, the unity of the plan, the perfection of the design and the artistic finish will be best secured by continuing the work under the same persons who have carried it thus far successfully.

Resolved, That whatever other provisions may be made for the city government, proper regard for the public interests and the completion of their work requires that the management of the Fark and other works under the Central Park Commissioners should remain unchanged.

Resolved, That a COMMITTEE.

Resolved, The service of the perfect of the Legislature, and that this propers this meeting before the Legislature, and that the Committee of the Resolved Courses again:—William R. Martin, James W. Beekman, William B. Opden, L. S. Norre, L. N. Fuller, W. H. Raynor, George Opoyke, William A. Darling, W. H. Whitheek, R. D. Ratch, John N. Sherwood, S. H. Wales, John O'Brien, Henry A. Helser, Charles L. Cornish, John H. Watson, Gridith Rowe, A. Van Valkenburgh, Cyrus Clarke.

ANOTHER TWEED RATIFICATION.

Large Meeting in the Thirteenth Word-The "Big Six" Sustained-Speeches,

A meeting to sustain the late action of Senator William M. Tweed and Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of the Sixth Assembly district, was held last evening at Clinton Hall, in the Thirteenth ward. In spite of the storm it was attended by the largest gathering of people ever known at a political meeting in the ward. There was no band in attendance and no call issued with the exception of an advertisement in

Tooker, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced Mr. William M. Tracey, and Mr. Healey was chosen secretary. Mr. Tracy, taking the chair, alluded briefly to the object of the meeting, and referred in eulogistic terms to the recent coup d'état of Mr. Tweed and his friends at

cent coup areas of Mr. Tweed and his friends as Albany, in which he claimed the old and tried democracy had achieved a triumph over external and intestine foes. The following resolution was then presented and unanimously adopted:

By the democratic electors of the Thirteenth ward in mass meeting assembled, That the official conduct of our representatives in the State Legislature, the Senator of the Fourth district, Hon. William M. Tweed, and the Assemblyman of the Fourth, Hon. Timothy J. Campbell, have been consistent with our view of the right, and we hereby heartily endorse it. with our view of the right, and we hereby heartily endorse it.

A letter was read from Mr. Campbell, dated at the Delavan House, Albany; also a despatch from William M. Tweed at the same place, and one from Mayor Harl, dated on board the cars en route.

Judge George M. Curtiss, of the Marine Court, next addressed the meeting, stating that he had been a lite-long friend of Mr. Tweed; that he was also a warm personal friend of very many of the opposition; that it was one of the most disagrees bet tasks of his life to be compelled to take action against friends whom he esteemed so highly in their personal relations, and in whose judgment and integrity he had always placed the most implicit trust. But in an emergency of such great moment as that which threatened the party and the country, it behooved every man to search carefully for the truth and when convinced of the most proper course to stand by his convictions with mother persons. The avealer. search carefully for the truth and when convinced of the most proper course to stand by his convictions with undinculing determination. The speaker then expressed his warm approval of the course of Mr. Tweed and his conferers and he thought it the only one which would preserve the prestige of the party and lead it on to new victories.

After a speech by Mr. J. Maclear and singing by Mr. Kerrigan the meeting adjourned.

Tweed, "The Noblest Roman of Them All. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Central William M. Tweed Democratic Association was held last evening at their hall, No. 112 East Broadway. The object of the meeting was to take such action as may be deemed necessary in regard to the Charter presided. Specches calogizing the patriotism and honesty of Senator Tweed were made by Major D. P. Conyngnam, editor of the Sanday Democrat, J. P. Solomon, M. F. Dooly, M. Brophy and others. At the conclusion of the speeches counsellor Dowley offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously educated:

mously adopted:—
Resolved, That we, the representatives of the democratic electors of the Fourth Senatorial district, do hereby express our hearty approval of the noble and fearless manner in which our Senator, Hon. William M. Tweed, is laboring to guard the interests and liberty of this great metropolis.

Resolved, That we hereby reading no our condence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, Hon. William M. Tweed and their coadjutors; and we hereby call on them to use their minuce to retunte the democratic ranks in this city, and to hasten the passage of the Charter now pending in the Senate, believing it to be for the best interests of our fellow citizens.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BY JERSEY.

The Opinion of Attorney General Gilchrist-The Princeton Folks Advised to Submit Gracefully.

The charter election in Princeton came off vesterday, and it was the first in the State of New Jersey since the fifteenth amendment went into operation. There was some loud grumbling on the part of democrats against their colored rethren, and as threats of violence were made Mayor Stoneaker communicated with Attorney General Gilchrist, asking the question, "Have the neeral Gilchrist, asking the question, "Have the negroes a right to vote?" Mr. Gilchrist replied promptly, and without any equivocation whatever. He believed that the ratification of the amendment was obtained by unconstitutional force, and that on this ground it may finally be held by all branches of the government never to have been in force; yet the judges of election should treat the matter as a practical one, and receive the votes of negroes. Any judge, he adds, who refuses to do this, will undoubtedly subject himself to the penalty of the law, and if the courts idecide be is wrong, to a civil suit, and the person elected may, if the votes refused would have defeated him, lose his election. Mr. Gilchrist concludes as follows:—'As a practical, present question of the hour the right of the colored man to vote, if he is otherwise qualified, should be treated as settled in his favor." This opinion is not very palatable to the hafd-sheil democracy of little Jersey.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT JUBILEE.

The colored people of Paterson, N. J., had a parade resterday afternoon through the principal streets, in the face of the ariving storm. In the evening a jubilee meeting was held in the Wigwam, when speeches were made by several parties of both colors. Negroes voted at some of the primary meetings held in Taterson on Friday night—democratic meetings at that.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Long Island Railroad Employe Killed by a

Finshing Train.
Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Brien liemoney, a brakesman on a Long Island construc tion train laving at Winfield, was struck and killed by a passing train at that place in the following manner:--He, with some other of the train hands, while their train was awaiting the arrival of the quarter to nine o'clock Long Island train from the East on a side track, went into the Fushing depot, and hearing a whistle, which they supposed was their expected train, they rushed out and, in attempting to cross the track, Tiemoney was struck by the locomotive of the Flushing train, which was approaching and which proved to be the one which whistled. He was thrown by the pilot of the curron arget the pilatorm of the to be the one which whistied. He was thrown by
the pilot of the engine under the pilatform of the
depot. When taken out he was insensible and lived
but a few hours. It is thought that in jumping from
the platform he must have stumbled, as it is very
high, and been unable to recover himself before he
was struck.

The unfortunate man lived at Woodside and
leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn
has loss.